

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Illinois
COUNTY: Cook
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Chicago Building

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Chicago Savings Bank Building

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
7 West Madison Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: Illinois CODE: COUNTY: Cook CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Board of Education of the City of Chicago

STREET AND NUMBER:
228 North LaSalle Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

STATE:
Illinois

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Recorder of Deeds and Registrar of Titles, Cook County

STREET AND NUMBER:
118 North Clark Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

STATE:
Illinois

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Landmarks Preservation Council and Service Inventory (local)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1974 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Landmarks Preservation Council

STREET AND NUMBER:
407 South Dearborn Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

STATE:
Illinois

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
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COUNTY:
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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Illinois	
COUNTY Cook	
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(Number all entries)

6. Illinois Historic Structures Survey (state)
1972
1800 South Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
- Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural
Landmarks (local)
1973
320 North Clark Street, Room 800, Chicago, Illinois

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building is fifteen stories high, with two basements. The original marble lobby with its original brass fittings and rich marble staircases opens from Madison Street. The building rests on rock caissons and is supported by a structural steel framework enclosed in reddish brick and unglazed terracotta.

The facades are divided into the canonic three-part system of the mature Chicago School.

The lowest zone includes the first and second floors, enclosed at each corner by a square pier. The second floor has only Chicago windows. The third floor is a transitional floor, with a cornice above and below it and with bay windows on the north face.

The middle zone includes the fourth through the fourteenth floors. The corners are square piers marked by strong horizontal bands. Three of the seven bays along Madison Street project as bay windows. Chicago windows are used in the three bays along State Street, in the outer bays along Madison Street, and in floors three through eight in the bays between the projecting windows. There, above the eighth floor, the rhythm is quickened by filling the bays with four narrow double hung casement windows. Except for the bay window, all the windows in this zone on both facades are set behind the outer plane of the wall, as are the spandrels, giving the building a decidedly vertical emphasis.

The top floor is the top zone. Its windows appear as metopes in the frieze formed by that floor. The original projecting cornice survives.

The details on these two facades, used sparingly, reveal a sound understanding of Greek decorative forms.

The south facade is a commercial brick wall with a few windows lighting utilitarian spaces. The west facade faces an alley and is finished in the same manner as its opposite facade along State Street, but with all details handled in a subdued manner.

In plan the building is an unbroken, narrow rectangle. The elevator shafts, service stair, and utility rooms and chases are located in the center along the south side. A corridor runs through the center of the building in its long direction.

The building survives in virtually unchanged condition, except for some alterations in the interior floors and the replacement of the elevators.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1905

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building, completed in 1905, was designed by the important Chicago firm of Holabird and Roche as a commercial office building. It is well maintained, and continues to serve the purpose for which it was originally built, a testimony to the soundness of its original design and its place in the affections of its tenants.

It is significant primarily for the excellence of its architectural design. It contains a careful and mature integration of the dominant design tendencies of its architects. What they began at the Tacoma (1887-89) and Caxton (1889-90), both destroyed, and what Burnham and Co. made beautifully florid at the Fisher (1895-6) was brought to perfection here.

The architectural firm of William Holabird (1854-1923) and Martin Roche (1855-1927) built a number of important commercial buildings in Chicago's Loop that exemplified the Chicago School of Architecture. They concentrated on expressing skeletal steel construction integrated with an almost transparent facade. The skeletal framework is clear and obvious in the regular spacing of the bays. The State Street facade, which recalls their work at the Old Colony and the Marquette buildings (both 1893) in the dominant verticals with recessed spandrels set behind the outer plane of the building, is balanced by the Madison Street facade with its three bay windows, an important motif in the Chicago School that recalls Sullivan's Stock Exchange, now destroyed. The strengthened corners, which the architects introduced to their work with the Marquette building to reflect Jenney's design for the upper stories of the Fair building (1892; facade destroyed), consolidate the vertical thrust of the State Street facade and the liveliness of the Madison Street facade. The cornice, which has been removed from so many Chicago buildings but remains on this one, encloses the building at the top, as the three story lower zone does at the bottom. The design, then, is firmly and carefully balanced even though it contains elements normally found not in narrow buildings such as this one but in the broader ones such as Holabird and Root's Monadnock South and Marquette, which has lost its

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#8

cornice and has been disfigured by an additional story, and Sullivan's Stock Exchange, all from the early 1890's. It therefore remains as an excellent, integrated, and complete example of the strongest elements of the Chicago School.

It is one of the few buildings from the great age of commercial expansion that is in its original condition and is still happily occupied. It therefore gives an excellent testimony of the form and character of earlier office accommodations.

It also makes a positive contribution to its important urban site. State Street becomes narrower south of Madison, and with great authority the Chicago Building terminates the vista down State Street from the north. Sullivan's Carson Pirie Scott store faces it; it complements that neighbor across State, and it echoes in a tall building the facade of Sullivan's broader department store. It also reflects a distinct interpretation of the same structural problems that Holabird and Roche confronted in their Boston Store (1905-17) facing it across Madison to the north. It makes a positive visual contribution to the aggressively commercial intersection at the center of Chicago

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Carl Condit. The Chicago School of Architecture, Chicago, 1964.
 F. A. Randall. History of the Development of Building Construction in Chicago, Urban, 1949, with further bibliography.
 C. W. Westfall, "Chicago Building Types in Holabird and Roche's Production," Document 104, Landmarks Preservation Service, June 1973.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **less than one**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **C. W. Westfall**

ORGANIZATION: **Landmarks Preservation Council** DATE: **June 4, 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER: **407 South Dearborn Street**

CITY OR TOWN: **Chicago** STATE: **Illinois** CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

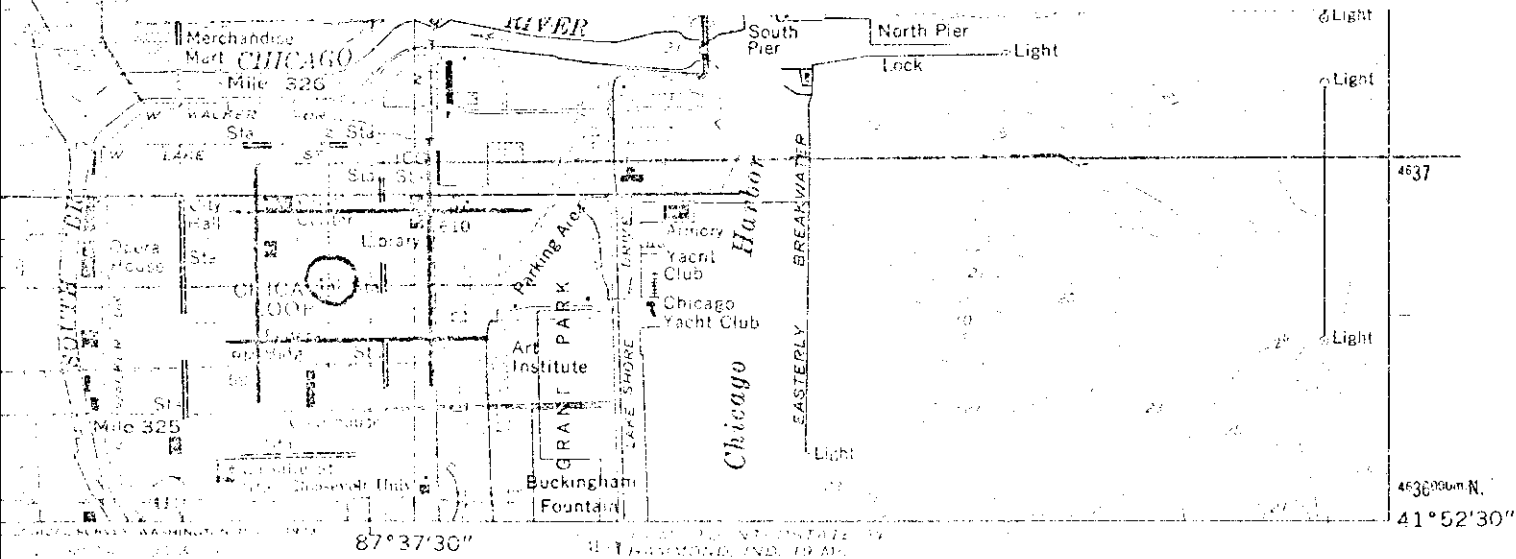
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Illinois	
COUNTY Cook	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Chicago Building			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Chicago Savings Bank Building			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 7 West Madison Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Chicago			
STATE: Illinois	CODE 17	COUNTY: Cook	CODE 031
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: USCGS 7.5' series, Chicago Loop quadrangle			
SCALE: 1:24,000			
DATE: 1972			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1973--729-148/1441 3-1



LOAD CLASSIFICATION

Light-duty

U.S. Route

State Route

444
JACKSON PARK
3467 SE

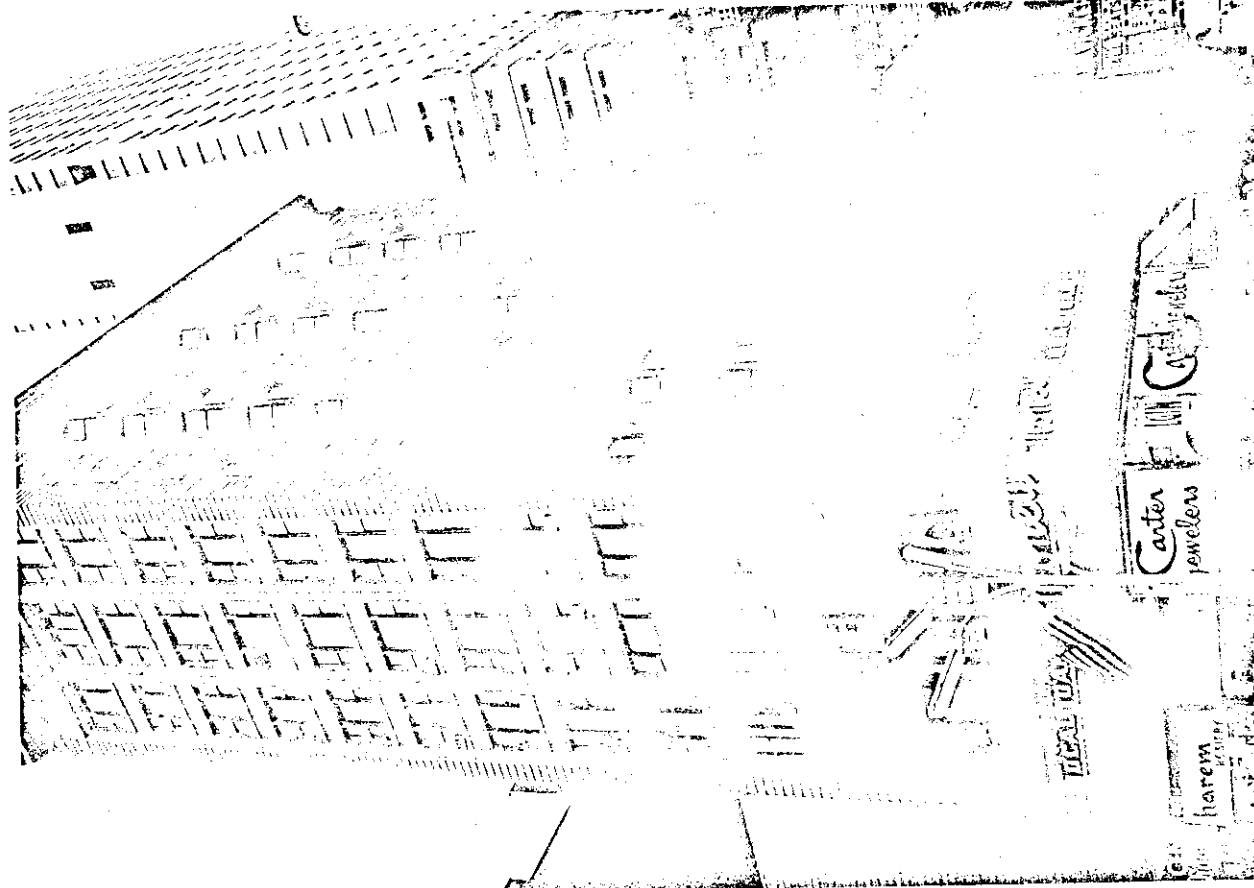
U.T.M. CO-ORDINATES

16 - 447 860 E

16 - 4636615 N

CHICAGO LOOP, ILL.
N4152.5—W8737.5+7.5

1963
PHOTO VISIT 1972
AMS 34671NW—SERIES V863



Form No. 10-301a
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

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2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 7 West Madison Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Chicago			
STATE: Illinois	CODE 17	COUNTY: Cook	CODE 03j
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Jim Chronis			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Jim Chronis, Chicago, Illinois			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. view of facades facing State Street (short side) and Madison Street (long side).			